



Hong Kong - Vertical City

According to Emporis, there are 7,650 skyscrapers in Hong Kong, which puts the city at the top of world rankings. It has more buildings higher than 35m (or 100m, or 150m) than any other city. The high density and tall skyline of Hong Kong's urban area is due to a lack of available sprawl space, with the average distance from the harbour front to the steep hills of Hong Kong Island at 1.3 km (0.81 mi), much of it reclaimed land. This lack of space causes demand for dense, high-rise offices and housing. Thirty-six of the world's 100 tallest residential buildings are in Hong Kong. More people in Hong Kong live or work above the 14th floor than anywhere else on Earth, making it the world's most vertical city.

As a result of the lack of space and demand for construction, few older buildings remain, and the city is becoming a centre for modern architecture. The International Commerce Centre (ICC), at 484 m (1,588 ft) high, is the tallest building in Hong Kong and the third tallest in the world, by height to roof measurement. The tallest building prior to the ICC is Two International Finance Centre, at 415 m (1,362 ft) high. Other recognisable skyline features include the HSBC Headquarters Building, the triangular-topped Central Plaza with its pyramid-shaped spire, The Center with its night-time multi-coloured neon light show; A Symphony of Lights and I. M. Pei's Bank of China Tower with its sharp, angular façade. According to the Emporis website, the city skyline has the biggest visual impact of all world cities.[209] Also, Hong Kong's skyline is often regarded to be the best in the world, with the surrounding mountains and Victoria Harbour complementing the skyscrapers. Most of the oldest remaining historic structures, including the Tsim Sha Tsui Clock Tower, the Central Police Station, and the remains of Kowloon Walled City were constructed during the 19th and early 20th centuries.

There are many development plans in place, including the construction of new government buildings, waterfront redevelopment in Central, and a series of projects in West Kowloon. More high-rise development is set to take place on the other side of Victoria Harbour in Kowloon, as the 1998 closure of the nearby Kai Tak Airport lifted strict height restrictions.



Hong Kong - Diversity City

The territory's population is 7.03 million. In 2009, Hong Kong had a birth rate of 11.7 per 1,000 population and a fertility rate of 1,032 children per 1,000 women. Residents from mainland China do not have the right of abode in Hong Kong, nor are they allowed to enter the territory freely. However, the influx of immigrants from mainland China, approximating 45,000 per year, is a significant contributor to its population growth – a daily quota of 150 Mainland Chinese with family ties in Hong Kong are granted a "one way permit". Life expectancy in Hong Kong is 79.16 years for males and 84.79 years for females as of 2009, making it one of the highest life expectancies in the world.

About 95% of the people of Hong Kong are of Chinese descent, the majority of whom are Taishanese, Chiu Chow, other Cantonese people, and Hakka. Hong Kong's Han majority originate mainly from the Guangzhou and Taishan regions in Guangdong province. The remaining 5% of the population is composed of non-ethnic Chinese. There is a South Asian population of Indians, Pakistanis and Nepalese; some Vietnamese refugees have become permanent residents of Hong Kong. There are also Europeans (mostly British), Americans, Canadians, Japanese, and Koreans working in the city's commercial and financial sector.[note 6] In 2008, there were an estimate of 252,500 foreign domestic helpers from Indonesia and the Philippines working in Hong Kong.

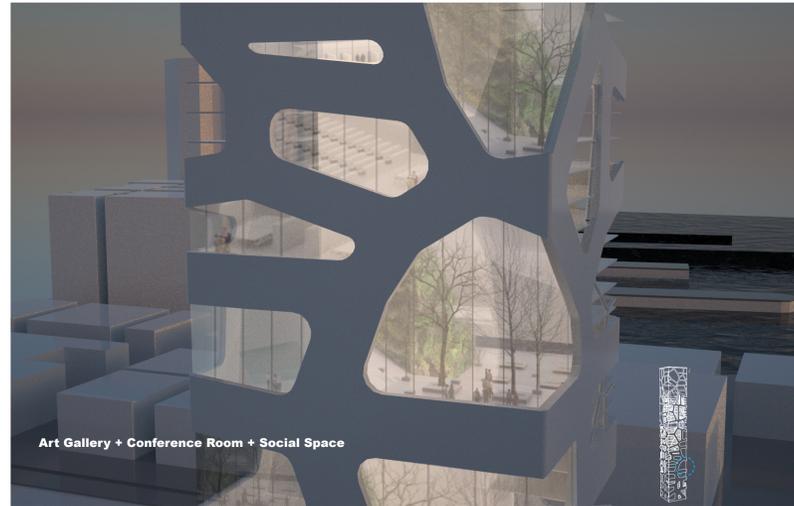


SKY VALLAGE FOR THE URBAN LIFE, HONGKONG

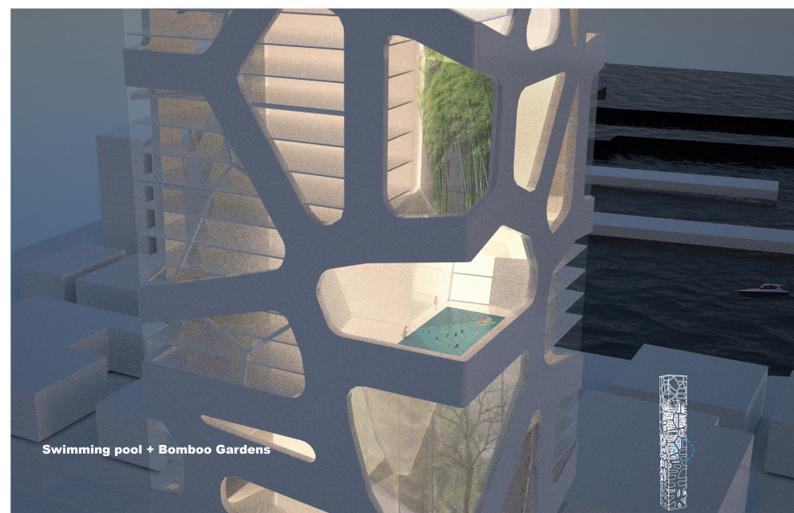
Parametric Design for Master Project
2012 Mid-term Review
Illinois Institute of Technology - College of Architecture
Professor: Ross Wimer



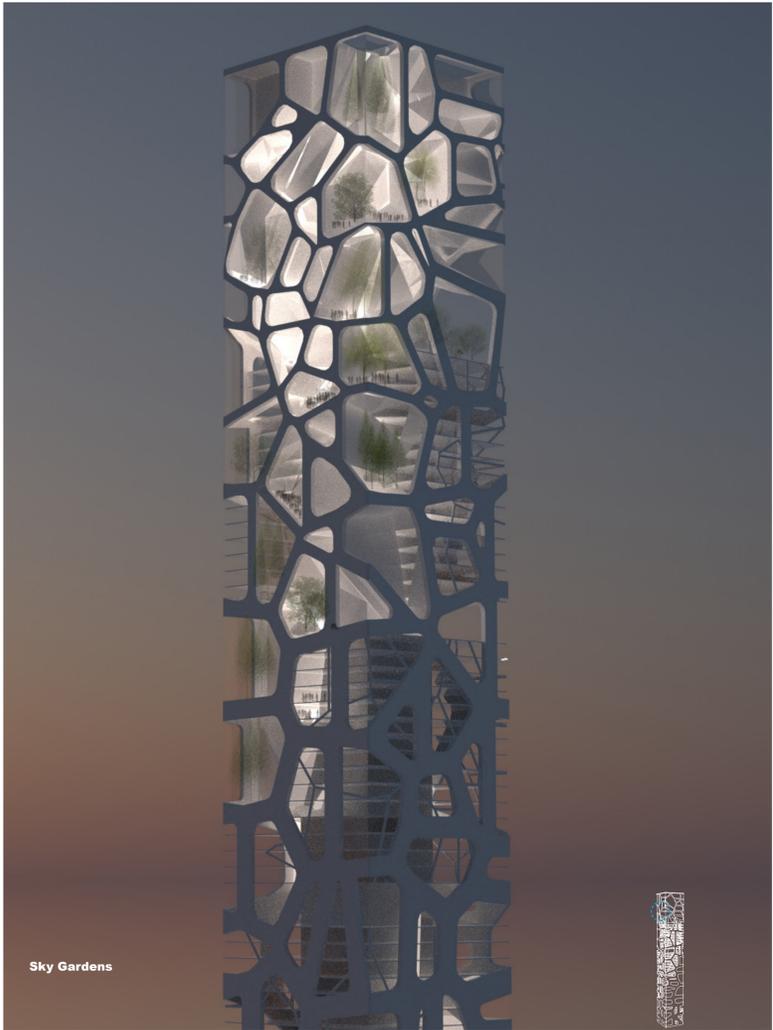
MASTER PLAN (West Kowloon Commercial District)



Art Gallery + Conference Room + Social Space

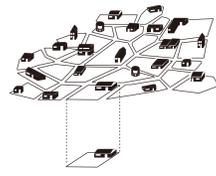


Swimming pool + Bamboo Gardens



Sky Gardens

CONCEPT



Traditional Village:
High density but occupying too much land
Village provides its habitants various types of site for building their houses and gardens. The unique character of each site shapes and reflects different life style. However, it occupies too much land resource which should be nature.

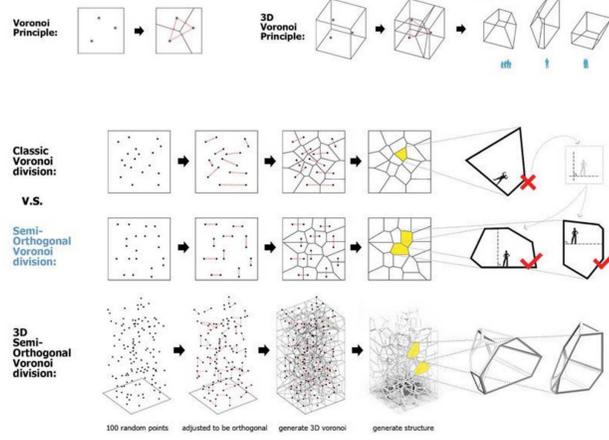


Highrise Residence:
Saving land but with low diversity
In developing cities, pursuing speed and profit, the divisions of personal domain are mostly acting on 2D layers. Repetitive stacking layers provide efficiency and capacity, however, personal domains lose the uniqueness they should have.



Sky Village:
Saving land and with high diversity of individual living space
Striving to combine the advantages of both traditional village and highrise residence, sky-village applies the 3D plots. It divides the vertical space 3-dimensionally into personal domains to get dense and diversified collective living space.

Voronoi Diagram

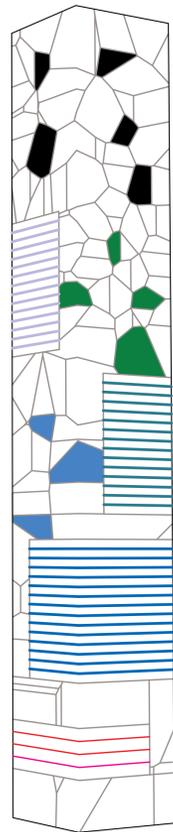


DIVERSITY

VS

EFFICIENCY

DIVERSITY + EFFICIENCY



Sky Vantage



Sky vantage (62-72 Floors)

Resential (45-60 Floors)

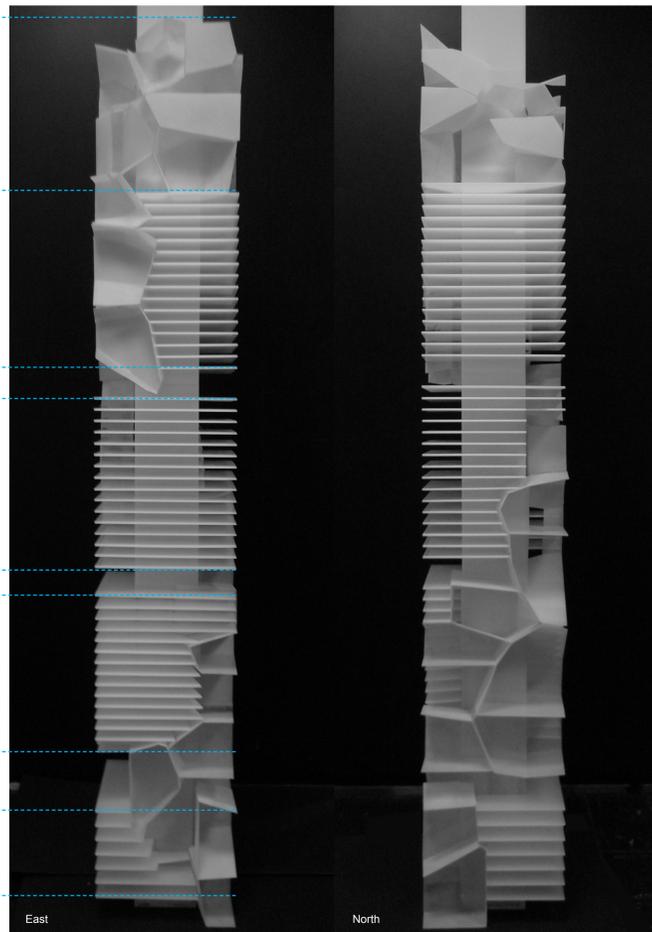
Hotel + Swimming Pool / Spa / Caffe / Restaurant

Hotel (27-42 Floors)

Office (9-24 Floors)

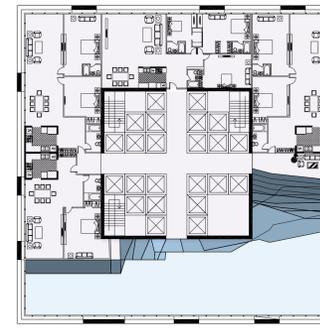
Retail + Social Space

Retail (1-6 Floors)

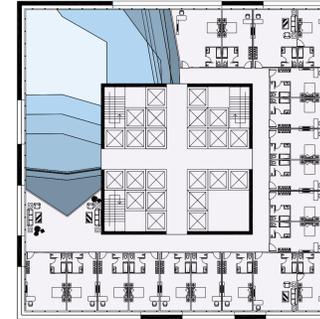


East

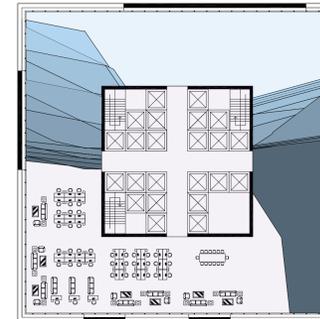
North



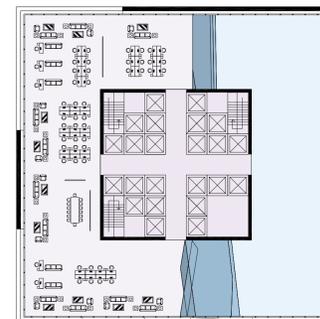
Resential (45-60 Floors)



Hotel (27-42 Floors)



Office (9-24 Floors)



Retail (1-6 Floors)

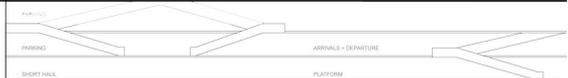
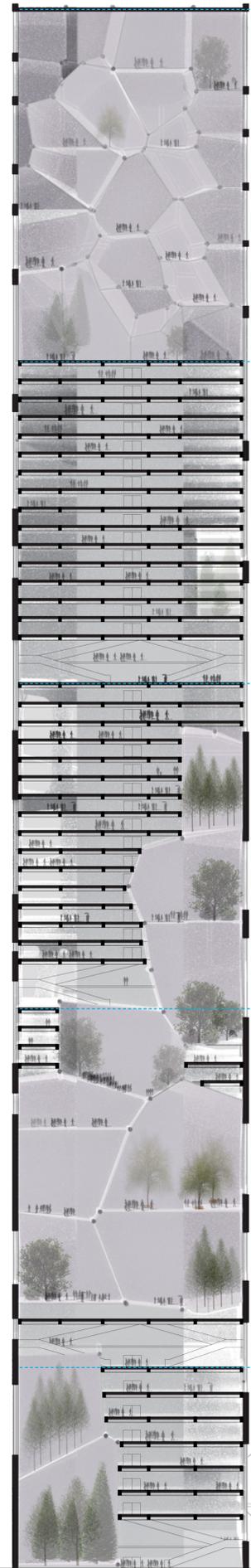
Sky vantage (62-72 Floors)

Resential (45-60 Floors)

Hotel (27-42 Floors)

Office (9-24 Floors)

Retail (1-6 Floors)



Evolving

